Lawyers - 1930

California.

Colored Lawyer Appointed Assistant District Attorney Of Los Angeles, Calif.

Los Angeles, March 14.—Buron Fitts, district attorney of Los Angeles county, has announced the appointment of Leon Whittaker, local attorney, to the post of assistant district attorney.

The appointment comes as a result of the recent civil service examination in which Mr. Whittaker qualified as first in the list of colored applicants and ninth of the entire list. This act on the part of Mr. Fitts makes the first recognition of this kind given to our group in any city west of Chicago.

Mr. Whittaker is 27 years of age. Born in Rome, Ga., came with his family to California in 1904, and was reared and educated in California. He was an honored student in high school, college and law school, graduating at the University of California at Berkley, Cal., His appointment takes effect March 15 Mr. Whittaker is married and resides at 13330 E. 17th St.

Leon Whittaker Is Made Deputy District Attorney

Defender 3-15-30

LOS ANGELES, March 14.—Buron Fitts, district attorney of Los Angeles county, has announced the appointment of Leon Whittaker, local attorney, to the post of assistant district attorney.

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Lawyers - 1930

Connecticut.

Drew, Former Track Star, Goes Literary

Afro-American Baltimore 3-15-30

HARTFORD, Conn. — (ANP)—An entire page was given in the Sunday issue of the Hartford Courant to an article by Howard P. Drew, former holder of the world's record for 100 yards, but now a practicing lawyer, in which Mr. Drew described the history of the white people's attitude toward the Negro in Connecticut, from the year 1639 when the first slaves weere brought into the state until the present time when most white people, Mr. Drew gently suggests, feel that there are no other Negroes but domestic servants, common laborers, and an indigent class of floaters.

Mr. Drew also makes a plea for improved recreational facilities for Negroes and tells something of the activities of the professional class of Negroes in Hartford, those in business and those who have left Hartford to do distinguished work elsewhere.

Lawyers—1930

D.C.

COBB IS RECONFIRMED BY PRES. HERBERT HOOVER

Jurist Named to Senate for Second Term as Municipal Judge

President Hoover last Wednesday sent to the Senate the name of Judge James A. Cobb for confirmation as a member of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia. This is a reappointment of Judge Cobb, whose first term on the bench of the Municipal Court will expire March 17.

The first appointment of Judge Cobb to the Municipal Court bench was made by President Coolidge February 16, 1926. He was confirmed by the Senate March 17, 1926. He succeeded on the bench the late Judge Robert H. Terrell.

Howard Man

Judge Cobb was born in Arcadia, La., January 26, 1876. He was educated at Straight University, New Orleans, La., and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. He graduated in law from the Howard University Law School in 1899 and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1902.

He was appointed November 11, 1907, a special assistant United States attorney in the District of Columbia and held this office until August 15, handling pure food prosecutions and naturalization cases. In 1920 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, Ill. He is vice dean and professor of negotiable instruments and constitutional law in the Howard University Law School.

Dr. Redmond Wins Second Court Victory

Afro-American

WASHINGTON, D. C. (CNS)—Dr S. D. Redmond, attorney-at-law chairman of the Mississippi Republican State Executive Committee, now living here, won a second supreme court victory when that body reversed his fine of $100 and 30 days in jail, and remanded a contempt of court citation to the Hinds (Miss.) County chancery court. 3-8-30

Judge J. G. McGowen, in reversing the decision, held that the judgment of conviction against Dr. Redmond, did not contain material facts of the charge. The opinion presented to the court, written by Judge McGowen, he said that the decision: "Only recites that the court finds that Redmond is guilty of contempt. When or how is entirely left to conjecture and speculation."

The Supreme Court recently reversed a disbarment order issued against Dr. Redmond by the Hinds County chancery court.

Lawyers- 1930

Georgia

NEGRO ADMITTED TO PRACTICE BEFORE U. S. COURT ON MOTION OF NEGRO ATTORNEY

Independent

A. T. Walden, outstanding attorney of Atlanta, a veteran of many famous legal scrimmages, on Saturday, October 25th, motioned the U. S. Court 11-6-30 to admit John H. Geer, promising young Atlanta attorney, to practice before said Court. This motion was sustained by the court and a license was promptly issued pursuant thereto. This is the first time in history that license of this kind has been issued on motion of a Race attorney in this section. Attorney Walden's endorsement also gained for Mr. Geer admission to practice before the supreme court of Georgia on October 24th, 1930.

Lawyers—1930

Illinois.

LAWYERS ELECT HERMAN MOORE TO HEAD ASS'N

Cook County Bar Puts Progressive Spirit In It's Election

Enthusiasm was at its heighth ast Friday evening, January 10th at 4500 Michigan boulevard at which time the Cook County Bar Association held its annual election .of officers.

H E. Moore

Herman E. Moore, prominent attorney, who is popular not only in his profession but in fraternal and social organizations, was the successful candidate elected to the presidency. Mr. Moore is a man of high intellect, an excellent and able lawyer, a real leader and one of exceptional ability.

To the offices of first, second and third vice presidents were elected Attorneys Robert T. Terry, Clifford H. Tavernier and George C. Adams all men of ability who have made records in the community.

J. Milton Sampson and Violette Anderson Johnson were elected to the offices of recording and financial secretaries, respectively.

George W. Lawrence, Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago was made treasurer

William H. Temple Assistant City Prosecutor of the City of Chicago is the new attorney for the association.

Mr. Moore was fortunate also to have elected a board of directors who, by virtue of the splendid work they have done, not only in legal circles, but in the community, mark them as capable leaders and men of great strength.

The board is composed of the following lawyers, Wendell E. Green William H. Haynes, Nathan K. McGill, Judge Albert B. George, C. Francis Stradford, A. Morris Burroughs and Georgia Jones Ellis.

ALVA L. BATES TO LEAVE ON TWO MONTH CRUISE

Attorney Alva L. Bates, 2 East 31st street, will sail from New York on January 18th on the steamship Voltaire for a two months' cruise among the islands in the Carribean Sea. Mr. Bates is a native of Barbados, British West Indies, and came to this country many years ago. He engaged in the practice of law in Chicago shortly after graduating from the law school of Howard University, and has been for fifteen years a member of the local bar. Mr. Bates is attorney for the Lincoln State Bank and served as assistant states attorney under Robert E. Crowe. He will spend considerable time among old friends in Barbados.

Alva L. Bates

HEADS LAWYERS OF COOK COUNTY

Atty. Moore is Elected as President of Bar Association

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23—(By ANP) The Cook County Bar Association held its annual meeting and election of officers at its club rooms last Friday night. Herman E. Moore was elected President for the year 1930. Other officers elected were as follows: 1st Vice President, Robert Terry; 2nd Vice Pres., Clifford Tavernier; 3rd Vice Pres., G. C. Adams; Secretary, J. Milton Sampson; Treasurer, George Lawrence; Attorney William H. Temple; Financial Secretary, Violett N. Anderson; Board of Directors: Nathan K. McGill, William H. Haynes, Albert B. George, C. F. Stradford, A. M. Burrougrs, Georgia Ellis, and W. E. Green. The campaign for the successful ticket was managed by Irvin C. Mollison, Secretary of National Bar Association.

The newly elected president is a graduate of Howard University College of Liberal Arts as well as the Law School of the same institution; he received the Master of Law Degree from the Boston University Law School in 1919. Mr. Moore has been in active practice in Chicago since 1921 and before that time was associated with William H. Lewis of Boston, Mass., for two years.

History of the Cook County Bar Association

Written by A. M. BURROUGHS

INSTALLMENT I

SEVEN score and thirteen years ago our forefathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived and dedicated to the proposition that all men were created equal, but 153 years of practice since then had demonstrated that all men in this great nation are considered equal, except the members of our Race; that if we wish equality we must plead for it, fight for it and perhaps die for it.

Various bar associations do not openly deny us membership and equality, but find it expedient to have their application blanks state the nationality of the applicant, and we believe that some of them decide the question of admittance on the answer to this interrogatory.

The Cook County Bar association was organized for the purpose of admitting to membership lawyers regardless of their race, color or creed, and now constitutes the oldest and largest local bar association in the United States having no restriction to race, color or creed.

Edward H. Wright, first president and founder of the association, held office from 1914 to 1918.

Mr. Wright was a man of great political sagacity. He became an assistant corporation counsel under the first administration of Mayor William Hale Thompson in 1916, and bears the distinction of being the first special attorney for the city of Chicago from our group at the salary of $100 per day. He assisted in the drafting of a proposed traction ordinance.

Mr. Wright was also the first Negro to be appointed a member of the Illinois commerce commission and served in that capacity until he was disabled by physical illness from performing his duties.

Under Mr. Wright's administration the Bar association gained membership and laid the foundation for future success.

Mr. Wright was succeeded by Henry M. Porter, one of Chicago's well known orators and an assistant state's attorney for some years. Mr. Porter was indorsed by the Deneen faction of the Republican party in Chicago in 1928 as a candidate for judge of the municipal court on their slate. He received a large number of votes.

During the administration of Mr. Porter the terrible race riot of 1919 occurred. The Cook County Bar association had developed such confidence on the part of public officials that the association was requested by the state's attorney and judges of the criminal court to appoint members of the association to appear at various police courts and defend Negroes charged with assault and other crimes; also to attend all inquests made by the coroner and to defend Negroes indicted and charged with crime and violence during the riot. The corp of lawyers representing the association succeeded in keeping many innocent Negroes from being sent to the various penal institutions because of false charges made against them, and also succeeded in collecting hundreds and thousands of dollars in damages from the city of Chicago for damage to their property, injuries to their person and death. The lawyers were fearless in attending inquests and trials in various parts of the city where the cases were being heard.

Mr. Porter was succeeded by James A. Terry, who afterward became an assistant state's attorney and whose administration continued the advancement of the organization.

During Mr. Terry's administration various bar associations in the Seventh judicial district of Illinois, which includes Chicago, affiliated together and representatives of the Cook County Bar association were invited to attend and did attend. This affiliation has created a common interest between the various associations and a sympathy for their problems which afterward developed into an advantage to members of the Cook County Bar association.

Mr. Terry was succeeded by Richard E. Westbrooks, well known Chicago attorney and also afterward appointed an assistant state's attorney.

During Mr. Westbrooks' administration the membership was increased and the association received signal recognition from the judges.

Mr. Westbrooks was succeeded by the late Willie E. Mollison, nationally known as one of our foremost orators.

Mr. Mollison culminated a brilliant career by holding office as the fourth president of the association and succeeded in increasing the prestige of the organization by making closer contact with the judges and the public officials of Chicago.

The annual banquet of the organization inaugurating Mr. Mollison's administration was featured by the presence of a large number of judges and public officials.

C. J. Waring was the successor to Mr. Mollison and the oldest member of the association to hold the office. Mr. Waring aroused the interest and support of the present active members of the association due to his kindly and considerate manner and progressive spirit and afterward called "The Grand Old Man of the Cook County Bar Association."

During the administration of Mr. Waring, Albert B. George, now sitting on the bench of the municipal court of Chicago, was elected to office and the members of the association contributed largely to his success by working actively and strenuously for his election. Every member of the organization used his efforts either on the public platform, or by personal appeal, to obtain votes for Judge George. After the election of Judge George the association honored him with a banquet attended by nearly all of his fellow jurists elected with him and presented him with a gold star set with a diamond, which is one of Judge George's treasured possessions.

During the administration of Mr. Waring, the chief justice of the criminal court, having such confidence in the association that he requested the president to supply him with a list of members of the association who would volunteer to defend Colored persons charged with crime being tried in the criminal courts and who lacked funds to retain an attorney. This practice has been continued by every chief justice of the criminal court since it was inaugurated by Judge Sullivan.

The newspapers of Chicago also printed notices and reports of the activities of the association and have continued to do so since then, so that the association and its members never lacked opportunity for publication of any matter they consider important to the public or to the members.

The National Bar association was launched in Chicago during Mr. Waring's administration and Mr. Woodson, the first president, has often stated that it was only through the aid and encouragement given to him by Mr. Waring and his administra-

tion that the launching of the National Bar association was a success, the first meeting of the National Bar association, held in Des Moines, Iowa, being attended by President Waring and a large number of members of the Cook County Bar association.

Mr. Waring's administration started with very few financial members and ended with 63.

He was succeeded by C. Francis Stradford, now president of the National Bar association and one of the most brilliant presidents of the Bar association. The Cook County Bar association feels that it has contributed a distinct and lasting contribution to the history of the National Bar association when it sponsored the election of C. Francis Stradford for president and Mr. Mollison for secretary. Mr. Stradford has just finished two years of successful administration as president of the Cook County Bar association when he was elected to the presidency of the National Bar association, and the members of the Cook County Bar association having explicit confidence in the ability of Mr. Stradford to successfully manage and increase the prestige of the National Bar association selected him as its first candidate for president. Mr. Stradford with the able assistance of Mr. Mollison has justified the confidence placed in him by the members of our organization by keeping the National Bar association continually before the public and by increasing its membership from 63 during the last convention to 200 during this convention, also by arousing the interest and support of the attorneys in Detroit and other cities east of Chicago.

Mr. Stradford's administration as president of the Cook County Bar association was distinguished for its increase in membership from 63 to 108 members and other achievements, as follows:

Sullivan's Law Directory of Chicago after several years of persuasion finally designated the members of the Cook County Bar association by name and have continued to do so, thereby increasing the prestige of the organization and its members.

The judges of Chicago continued to recognize the influence of the association and requested representatives of the association to be present whenever any important matters were being considered by them.

The treasury increased in funds, 500 per cent providing a large amount of cash which was utilized by the present administration to rent a permanent headquarters at 4500 Michigan Ave. and to equip its headquarters with furniture, billiard room and an extensive law library.

During Mr. Stradford's administration the moral of the association was increased to such an extent that the grievance committee instituted and successfully prosecuted two proceedings to disbar members of the association. During Mr. Waring's administration the grievance committee of the Chicago Bar association exhibited confidence in the grievance committee of the Cook County Bar association by referring all grievances involving members of the Cook County Bar association to our committee and continued to do so during Mr. Stradford's administration.

Judge DeYoung of the supreme court and now chief justice of the supreme court of Illinois, delivered a brilliant address at one of the annual banquets during Mr. Stradford's administration. The second annual convention of the National Bar association was held in Chicago and Attorney Calloway of Kansas City was elected president. The sessions of the convention were attended by a large number of Chicago and visiting attorneys and citizens and a large public reception given in honor of the visiting delegates and was attended by some of the most prominent Chicago people.

The public mass meeting after the convention was featured by a brilliant address by Hon. Edward H. Wright, then a member of the commerce commission of Illinois and committeeman of the Second ward. Mr. Wright is considered the political Warwick of our group in Chicago, having managed the campaigns and sponsored the candidacy of Judge George, Senator Roberts, Members Kersey, Turner, King and Griffin of the legislature, and a number of assistant state's attorneys, city attorneys, corporation counsels, aldermen and a member of the industrial commission.

I succeeded Mr. Stradford and have continued the policies and activities of the former administrations and believe I have increased the prestige of the association, aroused the interest of the members, created greater confidence by the public and maintained the dignity of the profession in Chicago.

The association has furnished and maintains a permanent headquarters, including facilities for recreation and amusement, and a law library for the members. This headquarters is located in one of the finest mansions, and on one of the most beautiful corners on Michigan Ave. in Chicago. To the south of the building is a beautiful garden shaded with trees and shrubbery. It has developed into the social mecca of the South side.

The attorney of the association during the last two years has succeeded in having the association definitely designated as having the power and authority to conduct disbarment proceedings brought during Mr. Stradford's administration.

The association conducted an active campaign to have a member of the association indorsed by both Republican and Democratic parties in Chicago and placed on their tickets for judge of the circuit court at the election in November. Definite and positive promises were made by a number of the Republican and Democratic leaders in Chicago that members will be considered and selected. Congressman DePriest and every Colored leader pledged their efforts to have members selected and indorsed, and if members had been selected and indorsed and a coalition slate agreed upon between the various political parties their election would have been assured.

Only one Colored man in Chicago had ever been indorsed as a candidate for judge of the circuit or superior court, namely, Edward H. Morris, who was defeated because of the landslide against the ticket sponsored by Mayor William Hale Thompson at that time. So many various activities and matters of public interest are being engaged in by members of the organization that it is almost impossible to remember them.

During 1928 and 1929 The Chicago Defender and Chicago Bee newspapers printed news from the association almost every week. Column after column was given to the sessions of the National Bar association held in Chicago in 1928, the daily sessions and the reception given in honor of the visiting delegates was attended by all of the leaders in our group, both political, social and financial, more than 500 persons attended the reception.

Before the last election members of the Cook County Bar association were holding important public offices as follows: Judge of the municipal court, six corporation counsels, four state representatives, two city prosecutors, one special attorney general, 13 state's attorneys, one city attorney, one attorney general, one alderman, one assistant to the judge of the court of domestic relations and one assistant United States attorney.

Other membres held important and remunerative private positions such as general counsel of The Chicago Defender, general sounsel and member of the board of directors of the Liberty Life Insurance company, Binga State bank and Douglass National bank, general counsel of various fraternal organizations and insurance companies.

Indorsement of the Cook County Bar association has been sought by almost every candidate to the bench in Chicago during the past 14 years.

Lawyers - 1930

Maryland.

NATION'S LAWYERS PLAN MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR JOHN M. LANGSTON

Chicago, Ill.—The colored lawyers of the country, through the National Bar Association, their organization, have just announced their plans for a national memorial service Sunday, April 13, given in honor of John M. Langston now deceased, one of the finest of the great Negro lawyers of the past, an eminent teacher of the law and former United States Congressman of Virginia. Mr. Langston was at his death dean of the Law School of Howard University and one of the outstanding Negro lawyers and writers of his time.

The executive committee of the National Bar Association, the president of which is Raymond Pace Alexander, esq of Philadelphia, Pa., and the secretary Irvin C. Mollison, esq. of Chicago, Ill., at a recent meeting mapped out plans for this celebration pursuant to the recommendation of the association at its annual meeting in Detroit last August. At that time it was decided to offer each year services in the nature of a memorial to the great legal scholars of the past who are now deceased in order to perpetuate their names as contributors to the progress of the race as well as to educate and inspire the Negro youths of today who feel that the legal profession has very little to offer and very little tradition upon which the Negro boy and girl might base a successful future.

Purpose Is Inspirational

It is hoped as well to celebrate the achievement of some of the great Negro lawyers of the present day who are doing much to make history for the Negro and who have done much in the last twenty-five years to protect the rights and citizenship of the Negro and to prevent legislation designed to restrict their freedom and activities in various parts of this country. It was thought that this would be an inspirational to the thousands of Negro boys and girls in American colleges today who are indefinite as regards their future and especially who look with grave doubt as to the future of the Negro in the field of law in politics.

Elected From Virginia

It was pointed out that over seventy-five per cent. of the Negroes in Congress during the reconstruction period both representatives and senators, were men of legal training.

It was unanimously agreed that the first Negro lawyer of the past to be so honored should be John M. Langston. Mr. Langston was born in the year 1829 in Virginia. He was graduated from both the college and theological school at Oberlin College. He studied law in Ohio and practiced there for many years, later removing again to Virginia from which state he was elected to Congress. He served in many diplomatic capacities abroad and died in Washington November 15, 1879.

The executive committee of the National Bar Association reside and also in Sunday, April 13th in the cities where the officers and directors of the National Bar Association reside and also in other cities where there are large numbers of the National Bar Association who have local branches of the Bar Association.

Lawyers-1930

Massachussetts.

Boston's New Assistant Corporation Counsel

JULIAN D. RAINEY,

national director of the Colored division of the National Democratic committee, during the last presidential election, was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, last week, by Mayor James M. Curley at a salary of $5,000 a year.

James G. Wolff, prominently connected with the Equal Rights League, was appointed an Assistant Corporation Counsel at a salary of $3,500.

The appointment of Attorneys Rainey and Wolff was the recognition and appreciation of their support to the mayor during the recent mayoralty election, when he received the solid support of race voters.

Rainey resigned as an attorney of the Boston Elevated Railroad Monday, having been connected with that corporation for the last ten years.

In a recent interview Mr. Rainey said:

"I was a staunch Republican until the year of 1922 when I could not consider myself a man if I swallowed the things the Republican party has been feeding to colored voters and supporters."

He also said that the Negro voters would never receive any recognition from the Republican party as long as their votes could be counted before they were actually cast.

LEWIS WINS BIG CASE BEFORE SUPREME COURT

The Guardian

LIQUOR BUYER HELD NOT GUILTY UNDER PROHIBITION AMENDMENT AND VOLSTEAD ACT—NOTABLE CASE IN PROHIBITION STRUGGLE — COLORED LAWYER MADE THE ARGUMENT AND NON-UNANIMOUS DECISION BY LEGAL ABILITY—SHOWS ABILITY NOT MATTER OF COLOR

5-31-30

Washington, May 26 (UP)—Buying beverage liquor from a bootlegger is lawful, the Supreme Court ruled today in the Farrar case from Boston.

James E. Farrer purchased liquor for his own use and the government charged him with violation of the Volstead act.

Boston, Mass

The government sought to punish Farrar under the Volstead act permit section, which forbids purchase of liquor without a permit.

The defence contended this provision applied only to those authorized to use liquor, such a druggists, manufacturers, etc.

Justice Sutherland announced the Court's opinion which was emphatic in stating that the Volstead act imposed no criminal liability on the purchaser of illegal liquor.

It was significant Sutherland said that Congress has not acted to penalize specifically liquor buyer. The court's ruling was unanimous.

W. H. Lewis

In 10 years of enforcement the government has held purchase was not included and has not before attempted such a prosecution as this. The government admitted in its arguments that Congress considered such an extension of prohibition but refused to include it in the 18th amendment.

Farrar's lawyers won a distinct court ruling, quashing the indictment immediately after it was returned, and the government appealed the case directly to the supreme court.

Wm. H. Lewis, Boston's noted colored lawyer, made the argument with great ability.

Texas Senator Beaten by Colored Lawyer

(Robert Norton in Boston Post)

Washington, May 26, 1930—The decision of the Supreme Court today, to the effect that a buyer of bootleg liquor does not violate the law, is a very serious blow to the radical drys.

The dry representation in Congress is split over the question of whether pressure should be brought to pass an amendment to the Volstead Act or permit conditions to remain as at present. The more moderate drys fear to make the test and advise against it.

The very radical group, led by Senator Sheppard of Texas, favors a law making the buyer equally guilty with the seller.

Stuck to Lewis

Farrar, the defendant, and his attorney, James A. Cresswell, stuck to Attorney Lewis. Cresswell said of the Constitutional Liberty League of New York and the Liberal Civic League of Mass.:

"Whatever assistance was offered us by these leagues was offered only on the basis that we turn over the complete conduct of the case to their own attorneys, thus making it possible for them to use a purely legal matter for propaganda purposes.

"Mr. Farrar, I am glad to say, had complete confidence in Mr. William H. Lewis, whose assistance we requested, and myself, and insisted upon our conducting the case for him."

Farrar Pleased with Lewis' Ability—Should Be Made a Federal Judge

The noted "liquor buyer," Farrar himself, at his home in Watertown, was jubilant last night.

He first received the news yesterday afternoon while at the controller of a car in Allston. "I am gratified to win the big battle and a great deal of credit should go to Mr. Lewis and to Mr. Cresswell."

Former U. S. Atty. Wins Notable Case

Christian Science Monitor

William H. Lewis Argued Rum Buying Case Before Supreme Court

6-2-30

New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—William H. Lewis was revealed last week as the lawyer behind the legal move in which the Government failed in its attempt to prosecute the buyer of bootleg liquor.

Lewis, who played center on the Harvard football team in 1895, when he was taking a law degree there, was counsel for James E. Farrar, white, Boston motorman, whom the Government tried to prosecute for buying two pints of liquor from a bootlegger.

Lewis won the case in a Massachusetts Federal District Court, and was finally victorious when the Supreme Court held Monday in a significant decision that the Government could not punish Farrar or anybody else under the Volstead Act for buying liquor.

The Boston lawyer has had a distinguished career, which included two years here in the Taft administration as an assistant attorney general.

Lewis does not look his 62 years. He was born in Norfolk, Va., he is well built and of medium height; he was a calm and composed veteran pleader before the Bar. His accent has the Harvard touch. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School after taking an A. B. degree at Amherst.

Boston Attorney Wins Rum Case Before U. S. High Court

Chicago Defender

6-7-30

WASHINGTON, June 6.—William H. Lewis, former United States assistant attorney general and Harvard university football star, won a signal victory before the United States supreme court in a prohibition test case on May 26.

Mr. Lewis, who is a prominent Boston attorney with many white clients, is credited with directing the legal move in which the government failed in its attempt to prosecute the buyer of bootleg liquor.

The attorney in Boston appeared in court for a white client, James E. Farrar, a street car motorman, who was being prosecuted for the purchase of two pints of liquor from a bootlegger. The defense won in the Massachusetts federal district court and the case was appealed to the United States supreme court by the prosecution.

In the high court decision it was held that the government could not punish Farrar or anyone else under the Volstead act for purchasing liquor. Had the government been able to win a favorable verdict in this unusual case hundreds of other cases would have been instituted throughout the country against buyers of liquor.

Attorney Lewis played center on the Harvard football team of 1891. He was born 62 years ago in Norfolk, Va., and was graduated from the Harvard Law school after graduating from Amherst college.

Lawyers - 1930

REDMOND LEAVES JACKSON

Courier

Co-Defendant of Perry Howard Moves To Nation's Capital 1/25/30

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 23—Regardless of the outcome of the disbarment proceedinsg argued Monday before the Supreme Court, in which more than a dozen lawyers appeared for the defense, Dr. S. D. Redmond, chairman of the Republican state executive committee of Mississippi changed his place of residence.

Dr. Redmond moved to Washington Friday, where he intends to reside in the future. This is in accordance with a plan he formed several months ago when he was jointly indicted with Perry W. Howard and others, charged with traffic in Federal offices—charges that resulted in two acquittals and a government order at the November term of Federal court here for dismissal of the remaining indictments.

Last summer Dr. Redmond purchased a home in Washington and intends to engage in the practice of law there in event the disbarment proceedings now pending in the Supreme Court result in his acquittal.

From authentic sources, it is learned that more than 30,000 Negroes in Mississippi, through church and fraternal organizations, petitions and individual letters, have asked Dr. Redmond to remain in the state, but his mind is fully made up. It is expected that he will tender his resignation as chairman of the Republican state executive committee, and hereafter his interest in politics will be that of a private citizen.

"I have a very keen appreciation of the loyalty and friendship shown me by thousands of the best white citizens of Mississippi," says Dr. Redmond. "They stood by me while false charges were pending, and have shown their friendship in many ways."

TRIBUNAL HEARS PLEA OF DISBARRED NEGRO

Jackson Lawyer Has 14 of Profession Aiding Him.

Commercial Appeal

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 13.—With a battery of 14 lawyers helping him, including Charles M. Bryan of Memphis, S. D. Redmond, Jackson negro lawyer, disbarred for alleged attempt to sell a federal job, took his case to the supreme court today. Decision will be handed down later. 1-14-30

Redmond, one of the chief lieutenants of Perry Howard, negro Republican national committeeman from Mississippi, was disbarred in an action in the chancery court jury in federal court and an attempt to sell the marshalship in North Mississippi to A. M. Storer of Kosciusko.

During the hearing before Chancellor V. J. Stricker, Redmond entered motion for a new trial, saying that the chancellor was biased and for this statement he was held in contempt of court, fined $10 and sentenced to 30 days in jail. He also appealed this sentence to the supreme court.

Mr. Bryan, who spoke 20 minutes today in behalf of Redmond, will be heard further tomorrow before the supreme court justices, to be followed by state's attorneys seeking affirmation of the disbarment and the contempt citation.

REDMOND GIVEN CLEAN BILL BY HIGH COURT

Commercial Appeal

Disbarment Order Against Negro Attorney Dismissed.

1-28-30

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 27.—Disbarment order issued by Chancellor Stricker against S. D. Redmond, Jackson negro attorney and lieutenant of Perry Howard, former patronage boss in Mississippi, was reversed and the charges of attempting to sell federal jobs were dismissed by the state supreme court today.

The disbarment order followed an alleged attempt to sell to A. M. Storer, of Kosciusko, the appointment as marshal for the northern district of Mississippi. Other charges were included, and Chancellor V. J. Stricker, of Hinds County, also fined him for contempt of court during the proceedings.

The supreme court held today that none of the charges were sufficient to justify disbarment and it included obiter dictum on legal ethics as follows:

"In his non-professional relations, an attorney is held to no higher standard of morals or ethics than are men of other trades, callings or professions, and it would be going very far to say that a man renders himself unworthy of trust in the ordinary relations of life merely because he offers to procure the appointment of another to a public office for a compensation.

"Had the evidence disclosed that the appellant (Redmond) offered to procure the appointment by corrupt methods, a different question might have been presented."

Redmond has already announced that he intends to leave his business and home here, to practice law in Washington with Howard. Howard is still the Republican national committeeman from Mississippi, although the president appears to have recognized the so-called "lily white" or Rowlands-Sheldon group, in the present patronage matters.

Gasoline tax must be paid to the state by Mississippi municipalities for gasoline used in city work by city owned vehicles, it was decided by the superior court in a test case brought by Mayor Walter A. Scott, of Jackson, involving the same principle by which other Mississippi cities have denied the right of collection.

The ruling of the supreme court was that if the Legislature intended to exempt municipalities from the gasoline tax, as it specifically exempted the federal government agencies in the state, that such a fact would have been written into the law. The city of Jackson contended that it was not the purpose of the Legislature to tax municipalities, on the theory that the state does not tax its political subdivisions.

The decision may lead to legislative effort at this session to change the act. Municipal officers are planning a mass meeting here next month to discuss their problems with the law makers, especially with reference to the new code adoption.

Decisions handed down by division A Mississippi supreme court, were as follows:

McGowan, J.—Ellis-Jones Drug Co. vs A. L. Coker et al., chancery Bolivar, reversed and modified decree here; Planters Bank of Clarksdale vs. Yazoo and Coldwater Drainage District, chancery Tunica, affirmed; M. & O. Railroad Co. vs. C. D. Clay, circuit Lauderdale, reversed and judgment for appellant; J. L. McWilliams vs. Rogers & Dennison, et al., chancery Grenada, affirmed; Valley Securities Co. vs. J. D. McRae, circuit Lauderdale, affirmed; Alford Co. Feed Store vs. Joe Paletti et al., circuit Bolivar, affirmed; Mrs. Rolly Savery Philips, executrix, vs. St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co., suggestion of error overruled; L. R. Branton vs. the Rankin Co., circuit Marion, suggestions of error overruled; C. & G. Railway Co vs. W. J. Mille, state tax collector, motion to advance sustained and cause set for March 10, 1930, before division A.

Cook, J.—T. M. Cobb vs. J. E. Cobb, administrator, chancery Yalobusha, affirmed; Valley Securities Co., Inc., vs John Wolf, circuit Lauderdale, affirmed; Lottie Morehead vs. Elnathan Tartt et al., chancery Harrison, affirmed; City of Jackson vs. State, ex rel Geo. T. Mitchell, attorney-general, circuit Hinds, affirmed; Troy Sanford vs. State, circuit Covington, reversed and remanded; T. J. McArthur vs. City of Picayune, circuit Pearl River, affirmed; Ella Rawls Reader Stokely vs. E. A. Becker, circuit Hinds, suggestion of error overruled; American Oil Company vs. Ratliffe's Sheet Metal Works et al., chancery Lincoln, suggestion of error overruled; Geo T. Farrell et al., vs. Trustees Orange Lake Consolidated School, chancery Jackson, motion to advance sustained and cause set for March 10, 1930.

Smith, C. J.—State for use of R. P. Smith vs. Arthur R. Smith et al., circuit Pearl River, reversed and remanded; Ex-parte S. D. Redmond, chancery Hinds, reversed and dismissed; U. S. F. & G. Company vs. Commercial Bank of Clarksdale, chancery Coahoma, reversed and decree here; Meridian & Bigbee River Railway Company vs. B. A. Weems, circuit Lauderdale, affirmed if remittitur is entered; if not, reversed and remanded; Mrs. Mary Fortner vs. Allen Parker, chancery Lee, affirmed; Dr. Wm. S. Polk vs. Mrs. Mattie B. Wrenn, circuit Wilkinson, affirmed; W. E. Cooper vs. State, circuit Bolivar, motion to docket sustained.

Dr. Redmond Wins Full Vindication

Palmetto Leader

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 27—(CNS)—The Supreme Court of Mississippi dismissed the disbarment order against Dr. S. D. Redmond, attorney-at-law, and fully exonerated him of all charges preferred against him, in a decision handed down today. Dr. Redmon is chairman of the Mississippi Republican State Executive Committee and the only colored man holding such a position in this country at this time. 2-8-30

The supreme court upheld Redmond in all four of the specifications presented in his appeal, holding that against him grew out of Redmond's to disbar him a "clean bill of health."

Judge V. J. Stricker of the Hinds County chancery court, about a year ago entered an order to disbar Redmond from the practice of law in Mississippi, based on several charges investigated and reported on by a committee of the Hinds County bar, appointed by Judge Stricker. It was from this order that Redmond appealed. Columbia, S. C.

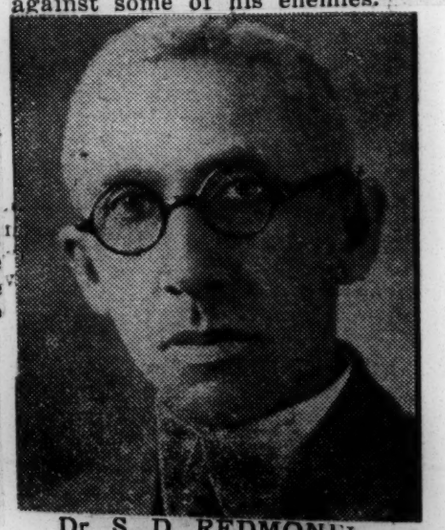
The first of the four charges against him g rew out of Redmond's fee charged for winding up the estate of the late Professor O. L. Coleman of Gibsland, Louisiana, founder of Coleman College, who left an estate valued at $110,000.

Part of the estate was located in Jackson, part in Louisiana and part in Chicago, Illinois, and Redmond rendered many other legal services for the executrix, Mrs. Mattie Coleman, the widow, and for Mrs. Olive Coleman Thomas, her daughter, in Jackson, Washington, D. C., and Tuskegee, Alabama, which the Court held was not part of the administration and for which Redmond was entitled to extra pay. Mrs. Olive Coleman Thomas is treasurer of the National Music Association.

Judge Stricker allowed Redmond only $275 for certain service rendered the estate in Jackson, holding that he didn't have jurisdiction over the other matters, and sent Redmond to Mrs. Coleman to make his own settlement with her for other services, and so specified in his decree. Redmond and Mrs. Coleman thereafter agreed, on a fee of $1,000, but when Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Thomas found that only $275 was set out in the decree, they refused to pay the $1,000. They told the judge that the reason that they agreed to pay the $1,000 was because Redmond told them that the judge wanted to allow him such a fee. All of this Redmond denied, and said that the women went back on their word in an effort to save $1,000. The Supreme Court held that Mrs. Coleman swore falsely and knew at the time that she was swearing falsely against Redmond.

Dr. Redmond showed by several ex-judges and other leading lawyers that $6,500 would have been a reasonable fee for his services. Redmond at that time refused to ask that much, but offered to accept $1,000 as a matter of concession, in view of the fact that the late Professor Coleman had been a warm personal friend of his. The Supreme Court refused to go into the subject of the amount of the fee but said that $1,000 was a very small fee.

Dr. Redmond says that since Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Olive Coleman Thomas acted as they did, after his disposition to reduce his fee to minimum out of respect for the late Professor Coleman, he will now sue for all he can show his services worth. He never accepted the $275 and says that he will not accept the $1,000 concessionary fee, but will let the matter rest wholly on merits. It is said that Redmond will also sue Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Thomas for slander, and will institute prosecutions for perjury against some of his enemies.



Dr. S. D. REDMOND

Mississippi's Supreme Court Clears Dr. S. T. Redmond of Jackson From All Blame In Disbarment Proceeding

Reverses Action Chancery Court Judge Who Entered Order of Disbarment On Charges of Allged Extortionate Fees In Will Cases

Jackson, Miss.—Dr. S. D. Redmond, attorney-at-law, whose fight to save himself from disbarment at the hands of Judge V. J. Stricker of the Hinds County Chancery Court, has been entirely and completely exonerated by the Supreme Court of Mississippi in a decision handed down by that tribunal on Monday, January 27, upholding all four of the specifications contained in Redmond's appeal.

Judge Stricker about a year ago, entered an order to disbar Redmond on charges investigated by a committee of the Hinds County Bar named by the judge. Redmond appealed this order, and the State Supreme Court has reversed the entire case a shandled by the lower court, giving Dr. Redmond a clean bill of health.

The disbarment order was based on alleged extortionate fees charged by Dr. Redmond for his services in settling several estates and an alleged agreement to have a man appointed as U. S. Marshal for the northern district of Mississippi.

Entirely Exonerated.

One case was the estate of the late O. L. Coleman of Gibsland, La., founder of Coleman College, whose estate, valued at $110,000, was located partly in Jackson, Chicago and Louisiana, the heirs being the widow, Mrs. Mattie Coleman, and a daughtter, Mrs. Olive Coleman Thomas.

Another concerned the recovery of property in Jackson for Lee Calvin Moore of Chicago from a white man, W. T. Pate of Jackson.

In its opinion, the Supreme Court declared that in all of his dealings and contracts, Dr. Redmond has been entirely ethical and within his rights, that the fees charged were justified by the value of his services.

With reference to securing the appointment of A. M. Storer as U. S. Marshal for the sum of $1,500, the court declared that Redmond had a perfect right to charge anything he wanted for his services so long as there wa sno fraud in the matter, and that fraud was neither charged nor shown against Redmond.

Dr. Redmond is chairman of the Missisippi Republican State Executive Committee.

Lawyers–1930

Missouri.

HEADS LOCAL BAR ASS'N

ATTY. JOHN A. DAVIS

The Mound City Bar Association, composed of the Colored lawyers of St. Louis, at an adjourned meeting last Saturday afternoon, at the People's Finance Building held its annual election of officers. Attorney John A. Davis, former member of the Missouri State Legislature was unanimously elected President.

Attorney Davis, in accepting the Presidency of the Association, outlined a very constructive program for the Bar during the year. The Bar Association, he said, will renew its efforts to secure jury recognition for the members of our group. It will be remembered that efforts along this line started by the Mound City Bar Association several years ago. resulted in many Negroes being called for jury service. He also stated that the right to sit on juries is one of the cardinal principals of an American Citizen and the Bar Association feels that the members of our race should not rest until they have obtained the right to exercise all privileges of an American Citizen.

Another matter of inportance touched upon the newly elected president was the selling of the Negro lawyer to the Negro public; he said thousands of Negroes, living in St. Louis and its vicinity, know nothing of the calibre and standing of the Negro lawyer who desires to serve his people, and an intensive campaign will be conducted in the immediate future along these lines.

Other officers elected were Atty. Henry D. Espy, Vice President, Atty. Sidney R. Redmond, Secretary, Atty. J. C. Young, Ass't. Secretary, Att. James T. Roberts Treasurer and Attorneys George L. Vaughn, Benjamin F. Wilson and S. E. Garner, members of the executive Committee.

The next regular meeting of the Association will be held at the People's Finance Building in the Solarium Saturday, February 1, 1930, at which meeting it is expected that Federal Judges Faris and Davis will be the guests of the association.

Kansas City Bar Association

Reading from left to right:—front row, D. W. Wilhite, W. H. Parker, Charles H. Calloway, L. A. Knox; middle row: W. F. Clark, Herbert Wallace, Marion Johnson, Carl Johnson; back row: J. D. Bouncey, J. A. Curry, J. J. Josson and John E. Wesson. George H. Wassom, veteran member was absent and does not appear in the picture.

The above members of the Jackson County Bar association are hosts to the Harlan State Bar Association of Missouri today (Friday) and tomorrow in its fifth annual session. The meetings are to be held in the Paseo Y. M. C. A. The public is invited to attend any of the sessions. Outstanding race lawyers are scheduled to appear on the program at each of the sessions. Judge Brown Harris of the city circuit court is to speak tomorrow morning and Lawyer T. W Bell, of Leavenworth, Saturday afternoon.

—Williams Photo.

National Bar Association.

Lawyers-1930

National Bar Association Issues Book of Addresses

Chicago Defender
6-28-30
Chicago Bar Ass'n

The National Bar association has just issued an interesting book containing the addresses delivered before that body at its 1929 convention held at Detroit.

At the convention a resolution was passed authorizing the publication of these addresses because of the important subjects of racial interest treated by the speakers.

A foreword, whitten by the president of the association, Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia, briefly outlines the history and purpose of the association. Then follows a list of the officers and regional directors of the association, a table of contents and the following addresses in the order named:

"Changes in the Law Wrought by Economic and Social Forces," by C. Francis Stradford, Esq., of the Chicago bar, retiring president of the National Bar association. "Opportunities to Negro Lawyers to Make a Distinctive Contribution to American Jurisprudence," by Hon. James A. Cobb, judge, municipal court, District of Columbia. "The Importance of Local Bar Associations," by A. M. Burroughs, Esq., of the Chicago bar. "Specialization of Practice and Law Partnership or Association Needed to Enhance Position of Bar," by Raymond Pace Alexander, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar. "The Reaction Against Crime in the United States," by William H. Haynes, Esq., of the Chicago bar. "Legal Problems to Be Overcome," by Francis M. Dent, Esq., of the Detroit bar.

An addendum briefly summarizes the numerous welcome addresses, committee reports, regional directors reports and lists a number of addresses which were made by other speakers at the convention, but which were not available in manuscript form. A brief summary of the secretary's report closes the volume.

Lawyers - 1930

National Bar Association.

6th Annual Session of Lawyers End

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The lawyer has come to his own. With two cabinet officials having addressed its members, and with the largest attendance in its six years of history, the National Bar association closed its two-day session at the Howard university law school, 420 Fifth St., Friday afternoon.

Cleveland was selected as the 1931 meeting place. All officers were re-elected with two exceptions. Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia was unanimously re-elected president. Perry W. Howard and William Andrews of New York were elected vice presidents. Mrs. Georgia Jones Ellis of Chicago was re-elected a vice president. George W. Lawrence of Chicago was elected secretary. He was also given a unanimous vote. Percival R. Piper of Detroit was re-elected treasurer. Mrs. Louise Pridgeon of Cleveland was elected assistant secretary.

Regional directors were chosen as follows: Leland Hawkins, San Francisco; R. D. Evans, Waco, Texas; Glesner Fowler, Minneapolis; W. McCants Andrews, Durham, N.C.; Jesse Heslip of Toledo, and W. Ashbie Hawkins of Baltimore.

At the Friday session Charles H. Houston offered a resolution that the association request President Hoover's national commission on law enforcement to make a study of the Race and its relation to crime as one of its objectives and to give the Race representation on the committee which would undertake the study.

Postmaster General Walter F. Brown came from the cabinet meeting and brought greetings from President Hoover. In his extemporaneous address he took occasion to defend himself against the charges of Benjamin Jefferson Davis, former national Republican committeeman of Georgia, who says that Mr. Brown as a member of Mr. Hoover's committee in charge of Republican politics in southern states, is determined to destroy all vestiges of Race leadership.

Judge James A. Cobb of the municipal court of the District of Columbia spoke on "Race Distinctions in American Law." Euclid L. Taylor, assistant state's attorney, Chicago, representing Judge John A. Swanson, his chief, spoke on the relation of the Race to the crime situation. Eugene Kinckle Jones of the National Urban league of New York addressed the barristers on the economic situation as it affects crimes among members of the Race.

William H. Lewis of Boston, former assistant United States attorney general, was the principal speaker at the public meeting of the association held in the Lincoln Temple Congregational church last Thursday night.

Mr. Lewis chose for his subject the "Conflict of Laws" and defined it as the conflict between man-made laws, natural laws and economic laws. He pointed out the effects of the application of these laws to the prohibition problem and the stamping out of organized crime in America.

At the opening session Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, the Republican nominee for United States senator from Pennsylvania, spoke.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Dr. Luther H. Reichelderfer, commissioner, on behalf of the District of Columbia, and William L. Houston, on behalf of the Washington Bar association. Responses were made by Charles E. Robinson, vice president, and C. Francis Stradford, former president of the National Bar association. Karl F. Phillips of the labor department spoke on "Legal Aspects of the Negro Labor Problem." Other speakers were Francis E. Rivers, New York assemblyman; Scipio A. Jones of Little Rock was absent, but his address was read by E. Washington Rhodes of Philadelphia; Karl Phillips of the United States labor department.

When the association recessed the members assembled on the steps of the District of Columbia supreme court building and Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat posed with them for photographs. A luncheon for the visitors was given at the Whitelaw hotel by the Washington Bar association.

After the luncheon pilgrimages were made to the National cemetery at Arlington, where a wreath was placed on the grave of the Unknown Soldier, and to Lincoln cemetery, where a wreath was placed on the tomb of Judge Robert H. Terrell.

Mr. Lewis talked to the lawyers on some of his experiences in trials before the various courts and then gave a masterful and well prepared address denouncing the 18th amendment.

He stated that the 18th amendment was an infringement on the rights of the American people and insisted that nullification was the only thing that could be done to save our liberty. He also denounced the failure of the federal government to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments.

The keynote of the convention was sounded by the president, Raymond Pace Alexander Esq., of Philadelphia, in a well prepared address, delivered on Thursday at the opening of the convention, in which he stated that the Colored lawyer has "a renewed sense of race responsibility," and that he is no longer oblivious of his duties to his race in removing the evils of segregation and prejudice in public office in his social, political and economic undertakings. The Colored lawyer pleads with the federal government to eliminate segregation of federal employees in the civil service department in Washington. The Colored lawyer is taking the lead in public affairs in this country and no longer will be guided by his father's allegiance to the Republican party, but will vote hereafter for the man in public office and for the political party that recognizes the achievements of Colored people, recognizes their capability in holding public office and will recognize that party that indorses Colored people for office of high responsibility.

Before adjournment the National Bar association issued the following address to the country:

"It is the sense of this body that the Negro lawyer should uphold the nobility of his profession, realizing that his privilege affords a definite responsibility, and that he should not merely use his profession as a means of livelihood, but that he should regard his position as a definite duty to combat the discrimination and segregation against his race in every field and activity in which it appears. That he should bring to bear the full force of his training to prevent further infringement of the rights of the members of his race as American citizens.

"Such a duty of the Negro lawyer is national rather than local, and concerns the lawyers of one section quite as much as another. That with the combined strength of the Negro lawyers through the National Bar association the individual lawyer is reinforced in his fight for justice. To this end the association calls for the whole-hearted co-operation of the people; that they accord the lawyers of their race full confidence and that the Negro lawyer, by thorough training and unblemished character, merit the confidence thus accorded him. That Negro lawyers provide apprenticeships for graduates of the several law schools, allowing them to benefit by the wisdom and experience of the older members of the profession.

"The association deplores the attitude of the present administration toward the appointment of Negroes to responsible positions in the federal government, and the apathetic indifference toward the enforcement of laws concerning the rights of the Negro guaranteed under the Constitution, and that by force of continued discrimination and infringement of the Negro's rights, the association deems it expedient to adhere to principles rather than parties, supporting only those candidates for office who are pledged to enforce the whole of the Constitution and all of the laws made and provided for all citizens, irrespective of race, color or creed.

"The congress of the United States in 1870 passed laws for the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States, making it a felony to conspire against citizens of the United States in the free exercise and enjoyment of the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Under these laws the Colored citizens made the most wonderful progress in their history. Their statesmen filled the halls of congress and state legislatures and their general progress and welfare went forward by leaps and bounds.

"Cleveland's second congress repealed these protective measures and left the protection of the Race to the various states. Segregation, disfranchisement and mob violence grew up and flourished in the wake of this condition. In 1909 congress re-enacted sections 19, 20 and 21 of the federal enforcement laws, but these laws along with the amendments became dead letters so far as enforcement was concerned. That the states have utterly failed to enforce the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and these statutes.

"That in consideration of these facts it is the sense of the National Bar association that we petition the national government at once to order the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States by causing federal authorities in every state where mob violence, conspiracy and disfranchisement exist to enforce the law made and provided for that purpose.

"We ask the Colored citizens everywhere to make these considerations first in exercising the rights of suffrage and pledge every candidate who seeks their vote for state or national office to take a stand for the enforcement of these sacred rights of human liberty.

"The Anti-Saloon league with money and agitation gave the nation prohibition. The woman suffrage movement by the same mediums gave the nation the 19th amendment. The same principles will bring enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments.

"To that end we sincerely implore our people from ocean to ocean, from the Great Lakes to the gulf of Mexico, to rise to the consciousness of their abject condition in this country and resolve to contribute money and character to their own cause until all the badges of inferiority as a race shall disappear from our fair land."

NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION IN ANNUAL MEET

Lawyer From Every Section of Country Attend Washington Convention.

8-16-30

Washington, August 9—The National Bar Association held its Sixth Annual Meeting at the Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C., as the guests of the local bar association. Baltimore Md

A feature of the session was the pilgrimage to the grave of the unkown soldier at Arlington cemetery and to the grave of Judge Robert H. Terrell, who for many years was a judge of the municipal court of the District of Columbia and a professor at Howard Law School.

A large number of lawyers from the North, Middle West and Southwest were in attendance and the meeting was conceded to be the best yet held.

Negro lawyers are growing in influence and prestige and gaining recognition as a vital aggressive force

It is the purpose of the Natioal Bar Association to aid in enlarging this influence and to mobilize this force to carry on and fight for every right now denied the Negro, particular his political right.

Hon. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General and Hon. James J. Davis. Secretary of Labor, delivered fine addresses to the convntion, welcoming them to the city and declaring their cordial friendship and sympathy with our group and their desire to cooperate in every move for its advancement.

Learned and instructive addresses were delivered by Karl F. Phillips of the Labor Department, Judge J. A. Cobb of the municipal court of the District of Columbia, Francis E. Rivers member of the General Assembly of New York, William H. Lewis of Boston, former assistan attorney general. The Annual Address was delivered by President Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia, on Thursday and reports rendered by the other officers of the Association the same day.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Raymond Pace Alexander, Vice President Perry Howard of Washington, D. C. Bar, William T. Andrews of the New York Bar and Georgia Jones Ellis of the Chicago Bar, Treasurer, Percival R. Piper of the Detroit Bar, Secretary, George W. Lawrence of the Chicago Bar, Assistant Secretar, Lewis Pridjohn of the Cleveland Bar.

Judge Cobb discussed "Race distinction in American Law" and in keeping with this line of thought the

Association adopted a resolution denouncing lynchings and the flagraint disregard of the 13th and 14th amendments. A committee was appointed to conduct activities of the Association against lynchings, disfranchisement and other illegal restraints and restrictions; comprising R. D. Evans, Waco, Tex., William T. Andrews, Jr. of New York, W. Ashbie Hawkins of Baltimore, Jessie Hislip of Toledo and Charles H. Houston of Washington.

The 1931 meeting will be held in Cleveland. The following were elected Regional Directors: Leland Hawkins, California, Jessie Hislip, Toledo, R. D. Evans, Waco, Texas, Glisner Fowler, Mineaopolis, R. McCants Andrews, Durham, N. C., W. Ashbie Hawkins of Baltimore, Md.

Lawyers to Gather on August 7

Defender
8-2-31
Chicago, Ill

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The National Bar association, through the office of its president, Raymond Pace Alexander of this city, announced the completed program of its fifth annual convention which is to be held in Washington, Aug. 7 to 9.

The program will be full of interest to lawyers and laymen alike and, from the impressive list of speakers who are announced it is indicated that many national legal problems, especially those affecting the Race citizens, will be discussed.

Hon. William H. Lewis of Boston, assistant attorney general under President Taft; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university; Congressman Oscar DePriest; Robert S. Abbott, publisher of The Chicago Defender; Judge Scipio A. Jones of Little Rock, Ark., who has handled several celebrated cases involving rights of Negroes in his state; Assemblyman Ellis Rivers of New York, candidate for municipal court judge in Harlem district, and ex-Senator John P. Green, of Cleveland, Karl Phillips and Charles H. Houston of Washington are among those scheduled to address the convention.

The opening sessions will be featured with addresses by William H. Houston of the Howard university school of law; C. Francis Stradford, of the Cook County (Chicago) Bar association; Raymond Pace Alexander, president of the National Bar association; Judge James A. Cobb of the District of Columbia municipal court, and Charles H. Houston, vice-dean of the Howard university law college.

Arrangements have been completed by a committee headed by Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi. Business sessions will be held at the William Ewarts hall of Howard university college of law, and will be presided over by Charles E. Robinson. Evening sessions will be held at the Lincoln Temple Congregational church, Perry W. Howard presiding. On the afternoon of Aug. 7 the convention delegates will make pilgrimages to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington cemetery and to the grave of the late Judge Robert Heberton Terrell in Lincoln Memorial park. Talking pictures of these pilgrimages and of other events during the convention will be shown throughout the country by First National Pictures Corp.

Many social features are being arranged for the entertainment of the visiting lawyers under the guidance of a committee headed by George E. C. Hayes, Esq. Socially prominent matrons, debutantes and school teachers are to act as ushers, guides and hostesses to the visitors.

Members of the Washington committee include Perry W. Howard, chairman; Judge James A. Cobb, budget; Charles H. Houston, homes and reception; Philip W. Thomas, Ambrose Shief Jr., Miss Ollie M. Cooper, Frank W. Adams, J. Franklin Wilson, Louis R. Mehlinger, Earl R. Alexander, Augustus W. Gray, William L. Houston, Hon. Arthur G. Froe, recorder of deeds; Charles E. Robinson, G. E. C. Hayes and Karl F. Phillips.

Josiah T. Henry, Esq., president of the Monumental City Bar association of Baltimore, together with W. Ashbie Hawkins, George McMechen and Roy S. Bond, Esqs., of that city, will co-operate as a host-aid to the local association giving welcome to the national body.

There is every evidence that this year's convention will be the most widely attended and most successful annual meeting yet held by the National Bar association. The 1930 convention marks the first concerted "invasion of the East" by the association and tremendous interest is being shown by lawyers in Boston, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Richmond and other eastern cities. New memberships are being received daily, together with reservations for accommodations at the convention.

Resume of Addresses Before the National Bar Association

Afro-American
8-16-30

Chicago's Crimes Committed Mostly by Southerners. Secretary of Labor Davis on Hand Before Opening Session. President Alexander Argues for Division of Votes.

(Washington Bureau of the AFRO)

WASHINGTON. — Secretary of Labor James J. Davis was one of the first men in the law school before the opening of the Bar Association Thursday morning. He was sitting on the platform before the first session convened.

Baltimore

After referring to Karl Phillips as one of the ablest men in the Labor Department, the secretary said in part:

"As secretary of Labor in the President's cabinet nearly ten years, I have had many opportunities to observe all the component groups of our population. It is gratifying to note that all the wage earners in America are steadily forging ahead, though there are problems which demand the best thought and attention of all. In the evolution toward better wages, more recreation, improved educational advantages, better homes, broader and better civic life, the wage-earners of the colored people are making marked advance, which is gratifying to the whole nation.

"Through all the ages the great leaders of your profession have illuminated the pathway of civilization by tempering harsh and barbarious laws with mercy and justice."

Following the address of Secretary Davis, a welcome on the behalf of the city government to the association was made by Commissioner Dr. Luther Reichelderfer. A response was made by Charles E. Robinson, president of the Washington Bar Association.

William L. Houston, representative of the Washington bar, also welcomed the visiting barristers; C. Francis Stradford, past president of the National Bar Association, responded.

The President Speaks

Raymond Pace Alexander, president of the association, in delivering his annual address, said, in part:

"Political appointments awarded by Republican leaders to Negroes for many years are now being given to men of the other race. The Negro is being ignored in the patronage of the party to which he has given life-long support. It is incredible to believe that all persons appointed to fill public office can belong only to the white race.

"Because of this treatment, we naturally look for another way to turn politically and wonder what the future course should be. We see the beneficial results of Democratic allegiance as demonstrated in New York and Massachusetts. We see the Federal officials in Texas telling the government in Washington by action, the same that Coleman Blease of South Carolina said in words, "To hell with the Constitution," when a Negro in Texas attempts to vote the Democratic ticket.

"We are forced by circumstances to cast our ballot not by virtue of traditional allegiance, but for the man—for the party that offers opportunities to the men and women of color."

Postmaster Talks Politics

Reports of various committees were heard at the Friday morning session, following which an address was delivered by Postmaster General Walter Brown.

"I know that most of you are Republicans," stated Mr. Brown, "but this is neither the time nor place for political discussion."

The foregoing statement by Mr. Brown was prompeted by a declaration of President Alexander in regards to the indifferent attitude of the administration on to problems affecting the Negro.

"There has been much gossip," he continued, "in the newspapers growing out of political differences. It is not necessary for me to say to you that there can be no justification of any statement that I have a lack of appreciation of the opportunities which the men and women of Negro blood are building in our national affairs."

Assemblyman Rivers Talks

Advising interest in certain types of legislation for the protection of the race, Francis Rivers, New York assemblyman, declared at the morning session, Friday:

"The Negro lawyer must develop a sensitive and intelligent public opinion. The following technique must be developed: (1) leaders must analyze the needs of respective colored communities and determine which of the needs can be bettered by legislation; (2) leaders must confer with the groups in question and agree on what laws are necessary; (3) they must draft the legislation agreed on, and get it introduced into the legislature; (4) after the bill becomes a law, the leaders should see to it that the direct and indirect benefits of the law are given the widest publicity in order to aid in educating public opinion to that sound perspective.

"The members of the Bar Association should at stated periods report the following: (1) the laws passed by their state legislature affecting the Negro indirectly and indicating which of them are offensive and which defensive legislation; (2) the same information could be given as to bills introduced; (3) a statement as to what legislation might aid the Negro group in their section; (4) a statement as to how the laws are enforced; (5) a statement as to the extent to which the colored people take advantage of these laws and understand them."

Praise for Smith

Scipio A. Jones, of Little Rock, Arkansas, was scheduled to speak following Mr. Rivers. Mr. Jones sent a telegram of regrets that he could not be present, also his address, which was read to the audience.

Extracts from the reading are:

"I began the practice of law in Arkansas and throughout the South at a time when the Negro lawyer was a strange creature. I have found generally that the courts of the South have sought to be fair and impartial in the administration of justice.

"There have been notable exceptions, but Southern men of the Bourbon South, of our profession, who were elevated to the bench are of the Southern aristocracy, with a pride of race, and with a deep appreciation for the hallowed trations of the English law. Being thus endowed and motivated, they are unwilling to break the great chain of precedents which make up the voluminous library of judicial law just to do injustice to the cases espoused by the black lawyer."

E. K. Jones Talks

Other speakers who addressed the association were Eugene Kinckle Jones, of the National Urban League, and Euclid Taylor, assistant State's attorney of Chicago. Mr. Taylor was with Octavius Granady when the politician was killed some years ago, and received wounds in the chase.

Mr. Jones told briefly the part the legal profession had taken in the work of the Urban League in producing a better understanding of the laws by the masses.

Mr. Taylor told the association that most of the crime committed by Negroes in Chicago was by those who came from the South, who, through lack of training and opportunity, were unable to adjust themselves.

Lawyers-1930

HOOVER SCORED BY NATION'S LAWYERS

National Bar Association Votes Down Many Resolutions.

SESSIONS LATE

Coatless Attorneys Debate in Torrid Air.

(Washington Bureau of the AFRO)

WASHINGTON. — The fair and impartial administration of justice was urged, and the attitude of the Hoover administration was scored for its indifference by the sixth annual assembly of the National Bar Association which ended its volcanic two-day session Friday at the Howard University Law School with clamorous election of officers.

To Fight Segregation

The association committed itself to the definite duty of combating segregation and the infringement of the rights of the group. The indifference of the Hoover administration in not appointing Negroes to responsible positions brought forth a protest in the meeting. The race was urged to support only candidates who are pledged to the enforcement of the Constitution and all laws.

An appeal was made to public officials in every state where mobs conspiracies, and disfranchisement exist, to enforce the laws on the statute books against these matters Continued efforts are to be made to uphold the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, and other laws, "until all badges of inferiority as a race shall disappear."

Cabinet Members Speak.

The outstanding features of the assembly were the addresses delivered by two cabinet members, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and Walter Brown, Postmaster General. Karl F. Phillips, conciliator of labor, discussed the "Legal Aspects of the Negro Labor Problem." Judge James A. Cobb, of the Washington municipal court, spoke on "Race Distinctions in American Laws." William H. Lewis, of Boston, advised the repeal of the 18th Amendment. Francis Ellis Rivers New York assemblyman, advised interest in legislation to be used as a shield by the race. Euclid Taylor, assistant State's attorney, of Chicago, discussed the relation of the Chicago Negro to crime.

Three Speakers Absent.

Four persons who were on the program did not appear. They were: Congressman Oscar DePriest, who was out of the city; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard University; Scipio Jones, of Arkansas, who sent his address, and Robert S. Abbott, of Chicago.

Thermometer 103 Degrees.

The business session Friday, which ended the meeting, lasted well into the night and was punctured by the heated disputes of coatless barristers while the thermometer hovered around 103 degrees. Various legislative resolutions were tabled until the next annual session when floor discussions diverted upon tangents not affecting the main question.

A resume of the business transacted is as follows:

The report of the secretary stated that there are 221 members, 14 being added since the last annual meeting. Percival Piper, treasurer, roported $257,39 receipts; disbursements of $100.

Fight Marriage Bill.

The committee on Legislation, Mrs. G. J. Ellis, chairman, urged a fight against Senate Bill 3147, introduced by Senator Capper of Kansas. The measure requires both parties to a marriage to state their nationality under oath. It was stressed that the Negro woman would not secure the proper protection and that illegitimate children would be increased. It was also recommended that a fight be made against abridgement of the rights of citizens to vote.

A resolution endorsing Judge James A. Cobb for appointment to the Supreme Court bench of the District, was offered by Perry W. Howard. Questioned relative to a vacancy, Mr. Howard stated that he was informed that President Hoover would appoint Judge Isaac R. Hitt, local white judge, to the bench in the fall. Judge Cobb thanked the body and stated that his presence was not prompted by a wish for favors. The resolution was tabled.

No Fraternal Endorsement.

A resolution offered by R. McCants Andrews, of North Carolina, which proposed the endorsement of fraternal organizations was tabled. It was held that the association was sympathetic with all Negro business but did not wish to advertise a particular class.

The late Judge Robert H. Terrel will be honored this year on Nationa Bar Day, which will be an annua feature.

Billups-Pope Not Endorsed.

The association refused to endorse the candidacy for judges in New York of Pope Billups and Francis Rivers It was emphasized that five men are candidates and the other three men not present at the meeting, are potential members of the association.

No Law Commission.

A motion by Charles H. Houston that the President be asked to appoint a committee to study law enforcement among the Negroes was voted down. Advising against the proposal, Judge Cobb stated that it would definitely place the Negro in the criminal class.

That the President be requested to eliminate photographs from the civil service requirements was advised by S. L. McLaurin, but the matter was tabled.

A recommendation that a prize of $50 be given to an outstanding law student was laid aside after heated debate. All argued that the amount was too small. The printing of a journal and the payment of $15 monthly to a secretary will not permit the prize this year.

Pilgrimage to Terrell Grave.

A pilgrimage was made Thursday afternoon to the tomb of the late Judge Robert H. Terroll, and to the grave of the unknown soldier. Eulogies were made by Bishop E. W. D. Jones, Judge J. A. Cobb, Emory B. Smith, and C. H. Houston.

The evening session was held at the Lincoln Congregational Church, the Rev. R. W. Brooks, pastor. Perry W. Howard acted as master of ceremonies

National Bar Association.

BAR ASS'N. CONVENTION HITS EVILS

Disfranchisement And The 14th, 15th And 18th Constitutional Amendments Receive Attention. Atty Alexander Reelected

WASHINGTON,—(CNS)—The National Bar Association held its annual meeting here August 7-8.

Secretary of Labor, J. J. Davis; Commissioner, Dr. L. H. Reichelderfer; Attorney C. E. Robinson, chairman of the local branch of the National Bar Association, and C. L. Houston, welcomed the initial session of that organization, at Howard University Law College, Thursday morning.

Spoke At Sessions

Addresses were made by: Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia Irving C. Mollison and G. Francis Stafford of Chicago; Nelson Willis of Kentucky; H. D. Evans of Texas, and Karl F. Phillips.

Following a visit to the court of Chief Justice Alferd A. Wheat, and luncheon at the Whitelaw Hotel, the association paid tribute at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the grave of the late Judge Robert H. Terrell and dedicated a monument to the memory of "Col." Henry Lincoln Johnson, former National Republican committeeman from Georgia, where short eulogies were delivered by Judge W. C. Hueston, assistant solicitor for the Post Office department; Justice James A. Cobb and Raymond Pace Alexander.

At the evening session, at the Lincoln Memorial Church, the constitutionality of the 18th amendment was assailed by William H. Lewis of Boston. Assistant Attorney General under President Taft, who claimed that by its nullification, the people preserved their control over the basic law of the land; such action being another method of amending the Constitution.

Draft Petition

R. D. Evans, of Waco, outlined the draft of a petition to the national administration for enforcement of sections 19 and 20 of the criminal code of the United States in connection with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. Barring of Negroes from State-wide primaries in Texas today, he said, violates the code, all remedies known to the law having been exhausted in injunction cases and damage suits.

Friday morning, following reports of committees, addresses were made by Josiah F. Henry, of Baltimore; Francis E. Rivers, assemblyman of New York State: Scipio Jones, of Arkansas, and Robert S. Abbott, of Chicago, and Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General.

Officer Are Elected

Officers elected are Raymond Pace Alexander, pres.; Perry W. Howard, Mississippi, first vice president W. T. Andrews, New York, second vice president; Georgia J. Ellis Chicago third vice pres.; Geo. W. Lawrence, Chicago, Sec.; Mrs. Louis Pridgeon, Cleveland, assistant secretary; Percival R. Piper, Detroit treasurer; directors—W. Ashbi Hawkins, Baltimore; R. McCant Andrews, Durham, N. C.; Richard D Evans, Waco, Tex.; Jesse S. Heslick Toledo; Pledner Fowler, Minneapo lis; and Lenad S. Hawkins, San Francisco.

A formal reception at the Masoni Temple auditorium Friday nigh closed the annual session

ALEXANDER RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

Courier 8-16-30

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The Negro lawyer has arrived! With two cabinet officials having addressed its members and with the largest attendance in its six years of history the National Bar Association closed its two-day session at the Howard University law school, 420 Fifth st. Friday afternoon, conscious of having raised its profession to a new high place in public esteem and appreciation.

The bar association also faced courageously the public questions of the day. In its address to the country it said: "The association deplores the attitude of the present administration toward the appointment of Negroes to responsible positions in the federal government, and the apathetic indifference toward the enforcement or laws concerning the rights of the Negro guaranteed under the constitution, and that by force of continued discrimination and infringement of the Negro's rights, the association deeds it expedient to adhere to principles rather than parties, supporting only those candidates for office who are pledged to enforce the whole of the constitution and all of the laws made and provided for all citizens, irrespective of race, color or creed."

The sessions of the sixth annual meeting were marked by dignity and high tone of deliberation. With the intelligent, temperate and efficient manner of the presiding officer, Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia, the pace was set for the two-day discussions. For the first time in the history of the association, cabinet officials, in the persons of Secretary of Labor James J. Davis and Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, came in person and spoke to the men. The chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia posed for a picture with the delegates. Learned addresses were delivered, including "Legal Aspects of the Negro Labor Problem," by Karl F. Phillips, commissioner of conciliation in the Department of Labor; "Race Distinctions in American Law," by Judge James A. Cobb of

the Municipal Court, Washington; "Why I Favor the Repeal of the Prohibition Amendment," by William H. Lewis of Boston, and a speech by Francis Ellis Rivers, member of the New York Legislature and Republican candidate for judge in Harlem.

It was before a packed house that Raymond Pace Alexander delivered the president's annual address Thursday morning on "The Negro Lawyer —His Duty in a Rapidly Changing Social, Economic and Political World." Mr. Alexander, whose first year in office was marked by the most rapid growth the association has experienced, and who was re-elected president by acclamation, showed he had given much thought and study to the problems of the Negro lawyer. Among many things he said:

"Not only has it become necessary for the Negro to combat judicial decisions and legislative enactments which have nullified the purpose and intentions of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, but it has become necessary to have beneficial remedial legislation passed in many states to grant even the most ordinary of his social rights such as the right for recreation and amusement in public places, the right to receive service of food in restaurants operated for the general public and the right to receive shelter in inns operated for the public in general. The custom of infringing upon the rights of the Negro in states even as far north as Massachusetts became so regular that it became necessary even in that state to have a bill passed known as an 'equal rights bill' to prevent discrimination of the Negro and refusal to serve him in public hotels, restaurants, theaters and other places of recreation and amusement. . . .

"The problem that faces the Negro in his social relations is increasingly difficult and the duty that faces the Negro attorney, his responsibility to society and to his race, seems to be not only very clear and definite, but as a challenge that must command his immediate attention.

"It is not enough that we are to be embarrassed and humiliated by the periodic attempts of ill-willed legislators of many states in their efforts to have made part of their state laws acts to prohibit marriage between colored and white people. This we are accustomed to. We are constantly confronted with litigation of the nature before discussed that must serve to awaken the Negro bar of the country to a renewed sense of public and race responsibility in our efforts to advance the general cause of the Negro in his relations to the American people and thus gain for him the respect that he is entitled to and that should be his by right as a people proud of his race and its accomplishments.

"As lawyers we are members of an ancient and honorable profession. We are called the ministers of justice, yet we are constantly brought face to face with such acute problems in the administration of law that we, as lawyers of color, ponder and wonder if justice, as defined at the head of the Institute of Justinian as 'the constant and perpetual willingness to render to everyone his right,' actually exists as far as the Negro is concerned.

"We lawyers are the conservators of the law. We owe the law more than merely using it as a means of making a livelihood. We owe to our people, who, more than any other people, are in need of our services, a duty to see that there shall be a quick end to the discrimination and segregation they suffer in their everyday activity, and the continual infringement of their rights to enjoy a free and untrammeled existence the same as any other American citizen. And who, may I ask, is more able to guard against further and more dangerous encroachments of the rights of the Negro than a body of well-trained and well-organized lawyers?

"The Negro lawyer in the future cannot any longer rest on his laurels and divest his mind of deep responsibilities that he owes to his race, if he is to be progressive and a leader among his people. We have too long brought ridicule upon ourselves and engendered lack of confidence by our spirit of aloofness from those problems that confront the very people to whom we are responsible for a living and whose problems are none the less our own and which confront us in every walk of life and in our daily activities.

"The intolerant spirit in America today next to the grave question surrounding the enforcement of law is America's most perplexing question. The Negro finds intolerance his most difficult problem; intolerance socially, economically and politically. The actual cases cited are typical of the intolerance he feels in his social relations, and these exist in matters where the contact with his white brothers is so personal as hardly to be classed within the sphere of social relations . . . ."

Two important pilgrimages were made by members of the association during the afternoon of the first day's session. The group first went to Arlington cemetery and the president with appropriate ceremony, placed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Bishop E. D. W. Jones offered a brief prayer. From Arlington the group went to Lincoln Memorial cemetery, where Judge Jas A. Cobb, after a brief speech, placed a wreath on the grave of the late Judge Robert H. Terrell, whom Judge Cobb succeeded in office.

The session held at Lincoln Congregational Church Thursday evening was presided over by Perry W. Howard, chairman of the general committee of the Washington Bar Association. Eugene Kinckle Jones of New York, executive secretary of the National Urban League, addressed the meeting Friday. Attorney Euclid Taylor, member of the state's attorney's staff, Chicago, spoke on the crime situation there.

Officers elected were Mr. Alexander, president; Perry W. Howard, Mrs. Georgia Jones Ellis of Chicago and William T. Andrews Jr. of New York, vice presidents; George W Lawrence, Chicago, secretary; Percival R. Piper, Detroit, treasurer; Mr Louise Prigeon, assistant secretary and the following regional directors Leland S. Hawkins, San Francisco R. D. Evans, Waco, Tex.; R. M Cants Andrews, Durham, N. C.; Jess Heslip, Toledo, O.; Glesner Fowle Minneapolis, and W. Ashbie Hawkin of Baltimore, Md.

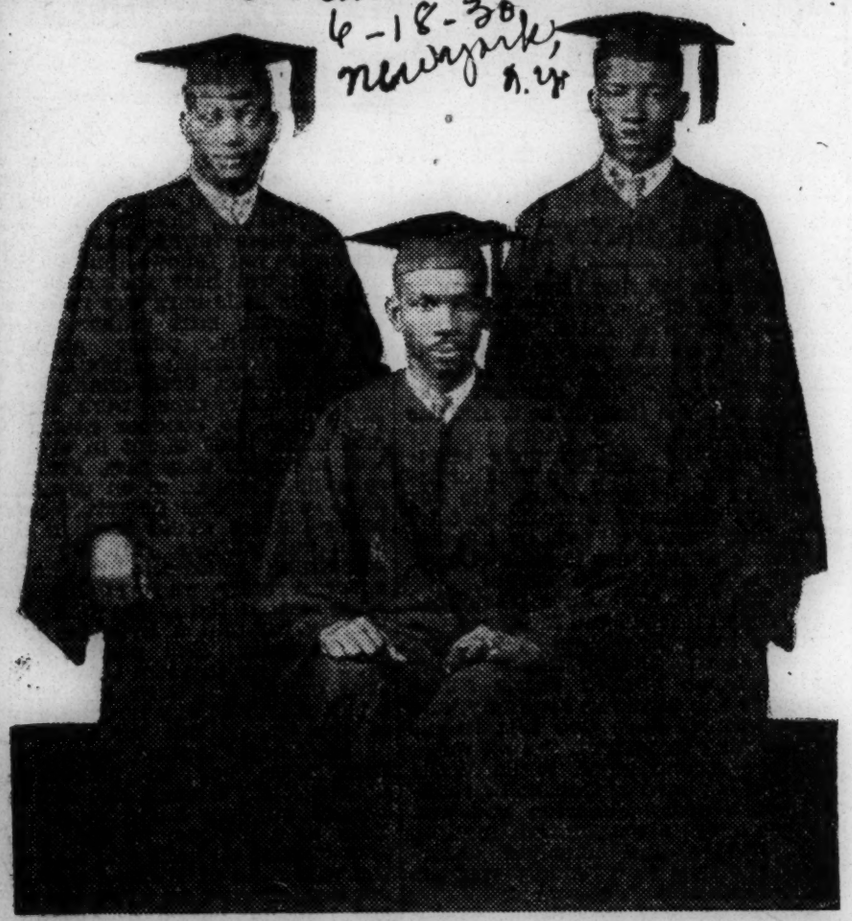
The next meeting will be held Cleveland, O.

Lawyers-1930

New York.

To Practice Law Here

Amsterdam News
6-18-30
New York, N.Y.



IN A CLASS of 721 graduates who received their diplomas from St. John's Law School during the commencement exercises last Thursday, there were only three Negroes. Standing, left to right, they are Horatio Boxill, native of Trinidad, B. W. I.; Ernest A. McKenzie, of Jamaica, B. W. I., and, seated, Simon Hilliman of British Guiana, S. A. Mr. McKenzie, an accountant, is a graduate of the New York Evening High School and of the School of Oratory and Debating at Cooper Union. He studied accounting at City College. Mr. Hilliman, who did his pre-law work at City College, is founder and organizer of the British Guiana Benevolent Association. They intend to enter into the active practice of law in New York.

Ohio

Lawyers - 1930

JOHN P. GREEN 'FIRST LAWYER' IS STILL ACTIVE

Chicago Defender 8-2-30 Chicago, Ill.

Was First Legislator to Introduce Bill Making Labor Day a Holiday

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 18.—ANP—Undoubtedly the Honorable John P. Green of Cleveland is the dean of all Negro lawyers. In age, he is eighty-seven; with sixty years of legal activity behind him, his practice dates from September 20, 1870, he has been a wonderful force for betterment in his State of Ohio and in Cleveland, where he has resided for seventy-three years.

"Senator" Green when in the house of the general assembly the second time in 1890 drew and secured the passage of the bill making "Labor Day," a legal holiday. Frequently he was the guest of the labor organizations in this city on the holiday, riding in the carriages at the head of the procession with the highest officials of the order and serving as principal speaker at the labor banquet.

Nine years Justice of the Peace of Cleveland township. Four years member of the General Assembly in the House. Two years member of State Senate. Nine years with McKinley and Roosevelt as U. S. Postage Stamp Agent at Washington Eighteen months acting Superintendent of the Post Office Department, Washington. Met and blessed by Pius X, Pope of Rome. Entertained two hours by the Lord Bishop of London.

For amusement he has just finished translating into English from the original French Cicero Et Ses Amis Etude Sur La Societe Romaine Du Temps De Cesar Par Gaston Boissieu.

GREEN, DEAN OF CLEVELAND BAR, ENDS 60TH YEAR

Tribune 10-17-30 Washington, D.C.

Attorney, 86, Has Had Eventful Career; Has Large Law Practice

The following story appeared in The Cleveland Plaindealer a few days ago:

"Tomorrow will be a gala day for John P. Green, dean of the bar of Cleveland and the best-known Negro lawyer in the city, for he will celebrate the 60th anniversary of his admission to the bar.

"Green is the oldest attorney in the city trying cases before juries. He has eleven cases on his docket now, and this morning he will be in court trying a manslaughter case.

"Green was born 86 years ago in Newberne, N.C. Both his parents were free. His father died before the Civil War and his mother moved her family to Cleveland in 1857.

"Samuel Mather and Harvey D. Goulder were graduated from Central High School with Green. He and John D. Rockefeller lived on the same street for a number of years when they were boys, and each year, on Rockefeller's birthday, Green writes him a letter. Rockefeller always replies.

State Representative

"During one of his four years in the Ohio House of Representatives Green introduced the "Labor Day Bill," setting aside the first Monday in September as a holiday That was before Congress or any other state had passed such a bill In his first year in the Ohio Senate, he successfully led the fight to have appropriated $1,000,000 to develop park lands left to the city by Jeptha H. Wade.

Lost Only 1 Murder Case

"Green has tried 55 murder cases and lost only one.

"He numbers most judges in the city among his friends and he is one of the few Negro members of the Cleveland Bar Association.

Carried Democrat Ward

"One of his favorite possessions is an Irish blackthorn stick that was given him years ago by an Irishman who studied in his office and was his partner for three years. He still laughs like a boy at the way he, a Republican, carried two Democratic Irish wards in the legislative elections and he says all the credit was due to his partner, George P. Phibbs.

Abroad Four Times

"He's been abroad four times, was presented to Pope Pius X, has written several books and has just finished a 159,000-word English translation of one of his favorite French books.

At Church Every Sunday

"For almost 30 years he has attended church every Sunday without once being late. He is senior warden at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. He lives at 614 E. 107th street.

"Sunday afternoon he will deliver the principal address at an emancipation anniversary celebration under the auspices of the South Side Republican Civic Club at Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church, E. 128th street and Abbell avenue, southeast.